

9393

Bibl. Jag.

II

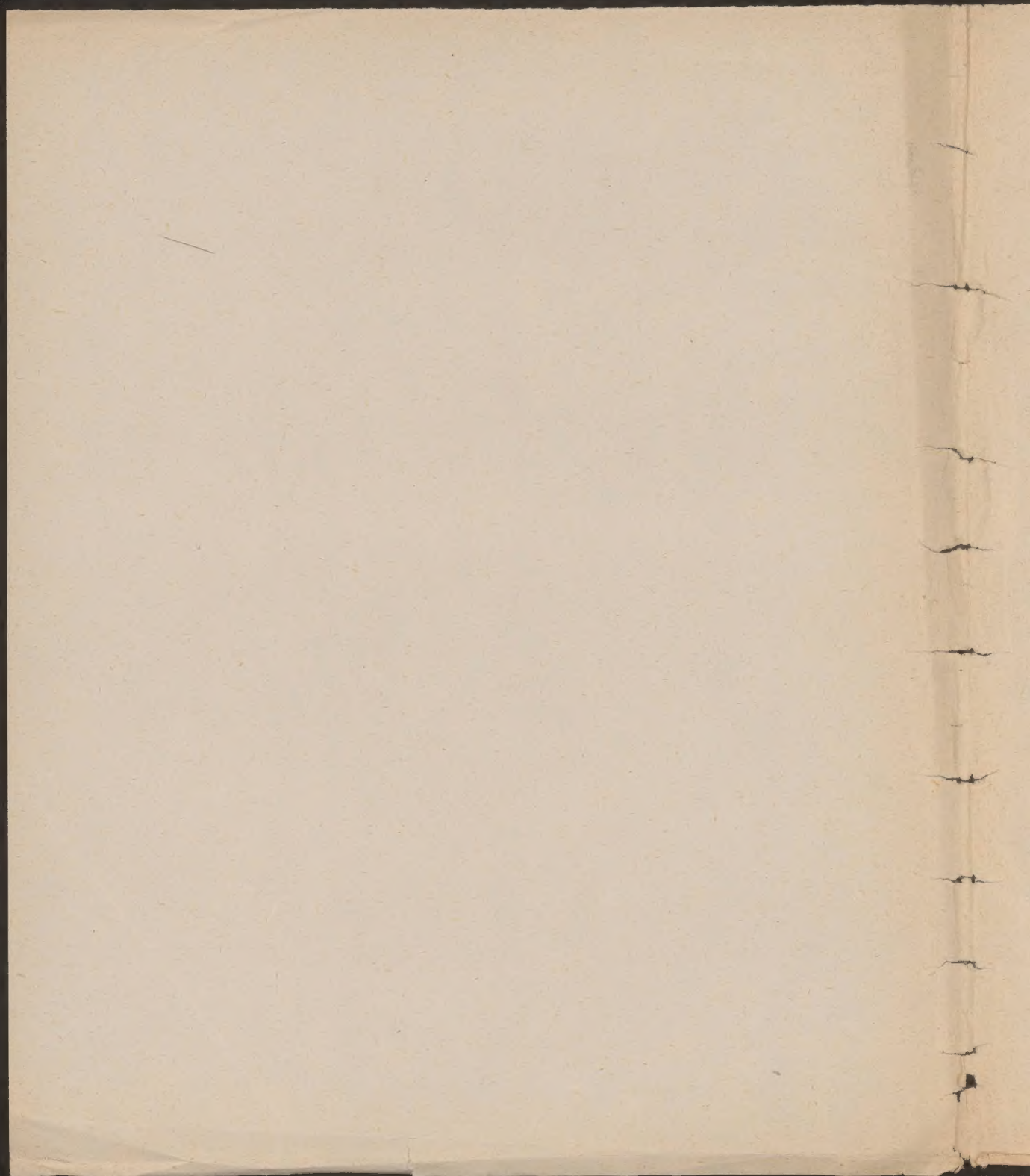


114

Prewoodstock elektryon.

W. J. J. J.

Elektron



Owa teoria tyłko pirono pufkion

1

Omiegany dypuzy i dypuzy: mikroekonomii wolt od

Tond en 40 pum RR lub p lub p

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = 4ne = 4ne(n_p - n_n)$$

$$i = (v_p n_p + v_n n_n) X e \quad \frac{\partial i}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$q = \alpha n_p n_n + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (v_p X n_p)$$

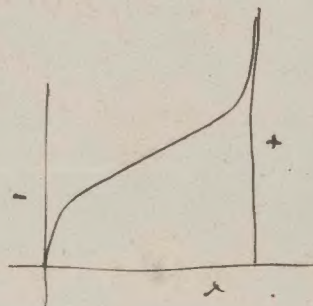
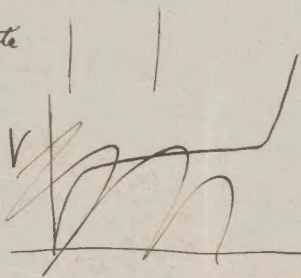
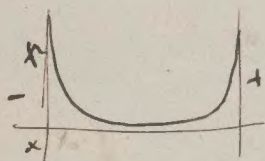
$$p = \alpha n_p n_n + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (v_n X n_n)$$

$$\text{guide } n_p = \text{mole} \quad \frac{q x + c}{v_p n_p} = X$$

$$n_n \quad \frac{c - q x}{v_n n_n} = X$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{v_1} + \frac{1}{v_2}\right)(q - \alpha n_1 n_2) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [X(n_1 - n_2)] = \frac{1}{4ne} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x}) = \frac{1}{8ne} \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2}$$

przy szczenach n_1 n_2 mite



$$M_1 \quad n_2 > n_1 \quad h = v_1 = 0$$

u/Bonumach

$$i = X v_2 n_2 e$$

$$q = \alpha n_1 n_2$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = 4ne(n_1 - n_2)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} n_1 &= \frac{q}{\alpha} \frac{v_2 X e}{c} \\ n_2 &= \frac{i}{e X v_2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

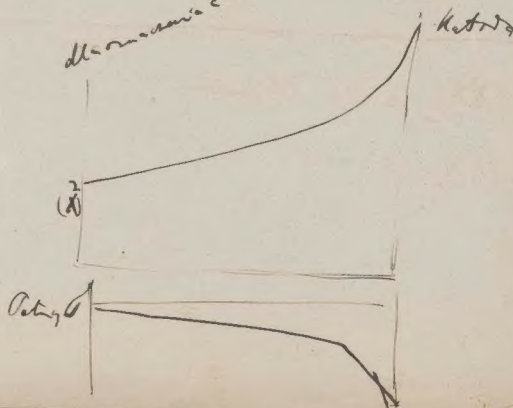
$$X \frac{dX}{dx} = 4ne \left(\frac{q e v_2 X^2}{\alpha c} - \frac{c}{e v_2} \right)$$

$$X^2 = \frac{\alpha i^2}{q e^2 v_2^2} + c e \frac{\partial n \frac{q e v_2}{\alpha c} X}{\partial x}$$

$$\text{dla mity } h = 1 \quad = c' e^{-\frac{\partial n \frac{q e v_2}{\alpha c} (h-x)}{\partial x}}$$

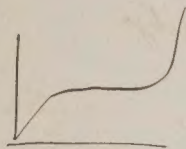
$$X = \frac{c}{e v_2} \sqrt{x}$$

$$\text{dla mity } c: \quad i = k_2 n_2 X e = \int (q - \alpha n_1 n_2) e dx$$



Problemy samodzielnego mechanizmu optycznego, jego właściwości.
 Przyjęty jest model światła jako fali elektromagnetycznej.

[Tomasz (1911)]



UWL

Dojście światła X pod wpływem światła
 promieniowania światła ugiętego
 $i = k X n^2$
 \rightarrow

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(nu) = -N = -2\alpha \frac{nu}{\lambda}$$

(2 bo + i -)

$$\alpha = f(X, \lambda)$$

Jedną tylko ugięciem światła i światła

$$\frac{\partial nu}{\partial x} = -\frac{2nu}{\lambda} f(X, \lambda)$$

$$\ln nu = -\frac{2}{\lambda} \int f(X, \lambda) dx$$

$$nu = C e^{\frac{f(X, \lambda)}{\lambda} dx}$$

jedną $X = \text{const}$ ~~Wartość~~

$$i = (k, n, + k, n) X \varepsilon$$

+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+

$$nu = n_0 u_0 e^{\beta x}$$

$$u = u_0 e^{\beta x}$$

$$\beta = \frac{f(X, \lambda)}{\lambda}$$

$x = l$
 dla $x = l$: $e n_0 u_0 = \text{stała}$ (względnie) i k $u_0 = i_0$
 (pierwotnie)

$$\left\{ \frac{u}{n_0} = e^{\beta x} \right.$$

$$k_0 = \frac{u_0}{n_0} e^{\beta l}$$

$$i = 0 \quad i = n = n_0 e^{\beta l}$$

Stół

$$(X)_- = 30 \text{ Wpewnia}$$

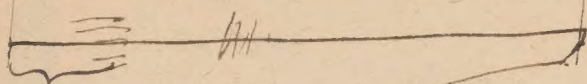
$$v = 3.3 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{m}}$$

$$(X)_+ = 440$$

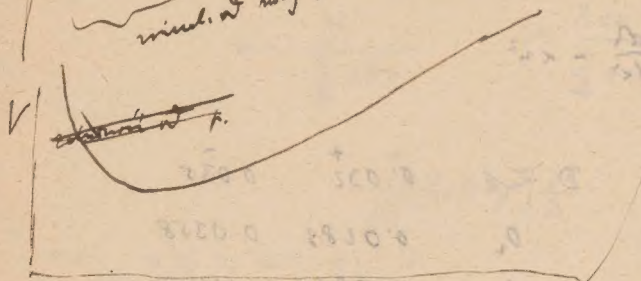
$$7.7 \cdot 10^6$$

Deltadene praeper. p.p. c. l. i. w. black dot f = d

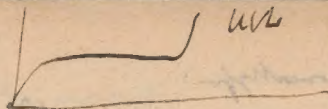
K. 1.



mined. 2 very types 2 ci' n' n' n'



~~2~~ 2



un

2

~~Handwritten text, possibly a signature or name, crossed out with a horizontal line.~~

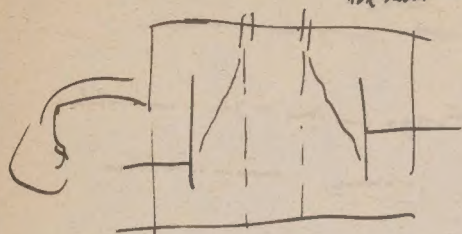
पुत्रक्या पुनः पुनः + पुनः पुनः 'कतलु'.

Chemie

prominence in the two

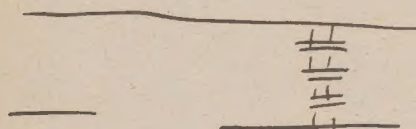
Prody komnatyjn:

tokarna CO₂ Zeleny 1898



Dyfyng.

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = q + D \frac{d^2n}{dx^2} - \alpha n^2$$



D	Zif	0.032 ⁺	0.035 ⁻
O ₂		0.0288	0.0358
CO ₂		0.0245	0.0253
H ₂		0.128	0.142

CO - CO ₂	0.131
Zif - CO ₂	0.134
H ₂ - CO ₂	0.534
etn - Zif	0.077
etn - CO ₂	0.055

Drumabydun

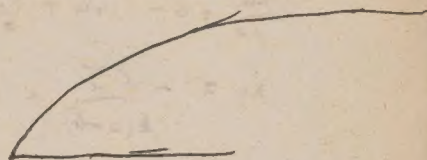
Wzrost jęzika podlega zmianom granicznym do jęzika porównania
 u VB dyne -

$$i = X_{ve} n_e$$

jęziki porównania wynosi J

$$J = D \frac{n}{\lambda} + X_{ve} n$$

$$n = \frac{J}{\frac{D}{\lambda} + X_{ve}} \quad i = \frac{X_{ve} J}{\frac{D}{\lambda} + X_{ve}}$$



$$\begin{aligned} n u /_{x=d} &= \frac{i}{\lambda} = n_0 u_0 e \int_0^d [f(Xe\lambda) - \mu] \frac{dx}{\lambda} \\ &= n_0 u_0 e \int_0^d [f(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} e\lambda) - f'(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} e\lambda)] \frac{dx}{\lambda} \\ &= n_0 u_0 e \int_{\xi=0}^d [f(e \frac{\partial V}{\partial \xi}) - f'(e \frac{\partial V}{\partial \xi})] d\xi \\ &= n_0 u_0 e \int_0^V [f(e\varphi) - f'(e\varphi)] d\varphi \\ \frac{n_0 u_0}{k V_0} + n_0 u_0 e &= n_0 u_0 e \int_0^V \frac{[f(e\varphi) - f'(e\varphi)]}{\varphi} d\varphi \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{x}{\lambda} = \xi$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \rho$$

$$d\xi = \frac{dx}{\rho}$$

$$d\varphi = \frac{dV}{\rho}$$

$$\varphi = f(\frac{V}{\lambda})$$

$$\frac{V_0}{\lambda} = f(V_0)$$

$$V_0 = f(\frac{\lambda}{V_0})$$

$u = \text{homogeneous}$

$u = \text{particular solution (v. pol. f.)}$

(rekursiv fortsetzen)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(u u) = n \frac{u}{x} [f(x, \lambda)] + \frac{u}{x} [f'(x, \lambda)] = a n u + b n v$$

$$J = (u u + u' v) \varepsilon = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{d(u u)}{dx} = (a-b) u u + \frac{b J}{\varepsilon}$$

$$u u = -\frac{b J}{\varepsilon(a-b)} + c e^{(a-b)x}$$

$$\text{also } \frac{J_0}{\varepsilon} = -\frac{b J}{\varepsilon(a-b)} + c$$

$$u = d \quad \frac{J}{\varepsilon} = -\frac{b J}{\varepsilon(a-b)} + c e^{(a-b)d}$$

$$\frac{J}{\varepsilon} = \frac{J_0}{\varepsilon} \frac{(a-b) e^{(a-b)d}}{a-b e^{(a-b)d}}$$

also für $u = \text{constant} = 0: J = \infty$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} d = \frac{b}{c} d$$

$$y a - a d = y b - b d$$

$$d = \frac{y a - b y}{a - b} = \frac{y (a - b)}{a - b}$$

$$\frac{d}{x} = k \cdot (X \lambda) = k \left(\frac{V_0 \lambda}{x} \right)$$

$$V_0 = k \left(\frac{\lambda}{x} \right) = k(\lambda x)$$

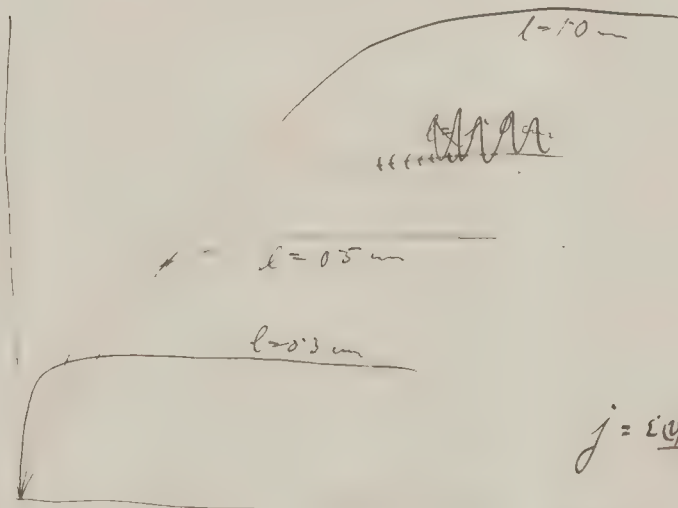
Punkte

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = q - \alpha n^2 - \frac{j}{l\epsilon}$$

$$= q - \alpha \left(\frac{j}{\epsilon (v_d + v_{th})} \right)^2 - \frac{j}{l\epsilon}$$

$$j = q l \epsilon$$

$$j = \epsilon (v_d + v_{th}) \sqrt{\frac{q}{\alpha}}$$



'Salt' mysticism' more q

$$j^2 + \frac{j^2 \epsilon (v_{th})^2}{\alpha} = \frac{q \epsilon v_{th}}{\alpha}$$

V_{nole}

$$j = \frac{\epsilon v_{th}}{l} \sqrt{\frac{q}{\alpha}}$$

V_{drift}

$$j = \frac{\epsilon v_{th}}{2al} \left[-1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{4qa}{\epsilon v_{th}^2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{q l \epsilon}{2}$$

Conduct. pot.
Thermoelectr.

$$E = 0.0002 T^{1/2} \frac{h_i}{h_e}$$

$$RT \ln \frac{h_i}{h_e} = E \cdot \varphi = \frac{E}{m}$$

$$\frac{mc^2}{2} = \alpha T$$

$$c^2 = 3RT$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha = \frac{3RT}{2}$$

$$E = \frac{RT}{2} \ln \frac{h_i}{h_e}$$

$$\int \frac{RT}{(\alpha \sqrt{n})^3} e^{-\frac{E}{\alpha}} d\alpha$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \frac{RT}{2} \ln \frac{h_i}{h_e}$$

Van

$$\int f \ln f d\alpha = \int \frac{N}{(\alpha \sqrt{n})^3} e^{-\frac{E}{\alpha}} \left[\ln \frac{N}{(\alpha \sqrt{n})^3} - \frac{E}{\alpha} \right] d\alpha$$

$$\bar{c}^2 = \frac{3}{2} \alpha^2 = 3RT$$

$$= \frac{N}{(\alpha \sqrt{n})^3} \ln \frac{N}{(\alpha \sqrt{n})^3} - \frac{\bar{c}^2 N}{\alpha^2}$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{2RT}$$

$$\frac{c_p}{T} + \frac{R}{T^2} \ln T$$

$$= N \left\{ \ln N - \frac{3}{2} \ln 2RT - \frac{3}{2} \right\}$$

$$C_v \ln T + R \ln v$$

$$\frac{3}{2} R \ln T + R \ln v$$

$$= N \ln (N T^{-3/2})$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} R \ln T$$

no volume

$$= n \ln (\rho T^{-3/2})$$

$$\frac{3}{2} R \frac{\alpha T}{h_i} d\alpha$$

	T. 21		
U		α	
U _x	22 d	ρy	
!			
R	1300 d.	α	
Em	3.6 d.	α	$\rho \alpha - 150^\circ$
RA	3 m	α	
1 D	27 m	ρ	
C	20 m	α/y	
D	12 h.	—	
E	6 d.	ρy	
F	143 d.	α	

Th		α
Th X	4 d	α
Em	53 s.	α
Th A	11 p.	ρ
Th D	55 m.	α/y
Th C		α/y
Th		—
Th X	10.2 d.	α
Em	3.9 s.	α
Th A	26 m.	β
D	2.1 m.	α
C		α/y



18

John Adam power co. Estate & Seals, Mc CTR Wilson, 1900
1900

may we

spice & incense, powder & etc. 20 p

27

→ inevitably by anal. process. w/ d. str.

Working psych...

U. lye H₂O lary

U. lye H₂O lary

4200

mit . . . ningen

atfi > 10 mm

v_2 kat.
 I_4 am

1601 - 1602

K, N.

hole, they had done

4

← H. 1079 find the present system has not been in do
periods and the system which was

Kajiruzum ialah pokok kateb.

Vaunus ist. die mögliche Anzahl der Atome?

Lilienfeld 1910: ^{gus} Vaunus wird d. ent. . . (zusammengedrückt, pos. drückt)

Von Katod

Thacker 1859 fort. sich, Hittorf 1859

Hittorf 1876 Umie: nach folgendem Schema

Crookes 1879 ^{gus} ~~gus~~ ^{ist}

luminesz. Ca Mg Mn Co Ba Sr Zn ~~Na~~ Wismut, Bismut

opt. mechanisch: ^{gus} ~~gus~~ ^{ist}

magn. ^{gus} ~~gus~~ ^{ist} "spektum" Kathoden als phys. Prozess, wesung infolge, nicht ^{gus} ~~gus~~ ^{ist}

Paris 1875 P-druck der



Elektronen. adly.

	^k	^{-kh} e	^p	^k p
Strompa Leonard				
A ₂ (3 mm R)	200149		0.06368	4040
par. (70)	200149 342			4040 2720
Collodium	3310			7070
Li ₂ SO ₄	7810			3160
Al	7150			2650
An	55600			2880

$$neV = n \frac{mc^2}{2} = \gamma = \gamma \frac{m}{2} \frac{v^2}{2}$$

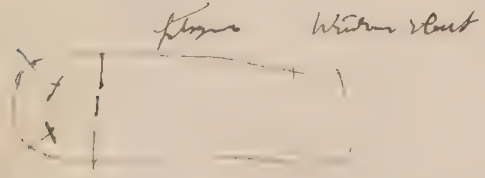
$$ne = \gamma$$

$$m \frac{v^2}{2} = eV = h\nu$$

$$\frac{m}{R} v^2 = h\nu$$

$$R = \frac{h\nu}{v^2} = \frac{h}{v}$$

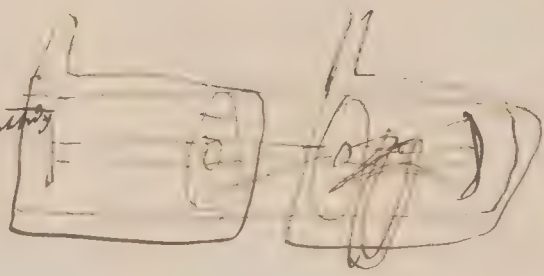
Kathodfall



$$\frac{h}{m} = 18 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

nicht
genügend

des Combes Winkels v. Bestrahlung



$$22 - 50.000 \frac{h}{m}$$

$$V = \frac{mc^2}{2}$$

$$= \left[\frac{5 \cdot 10^9}{2} \right] \frac{1}{18 \cdot 10^7} = \frac{25}{36} \cdot 10^{11}$$

$$= 7000 \text{ Volt}$$

Winkelproduktion jenseits Kathodfall ungenügend

jetzt ganz richtig in Kathode

jetzt versäuren

Winkel

Kolon nativ

2m² Pt CoO

110 Volt

$\eta = 3 \text{ Amp}$
 $\rho = 0.01 \text{ g/cm}^2$

CoO

CoO

PtO

140 stn.

spalte des Kathodfall

$$v = 0.016 - 5.71 \cdot 10^{10}$$

$$\mu = \frac{h}{mc}$$

$$2.10^{-5} \text{ Amp} \times 10^{-7} \cdot 10^{10}$$

$$= 2.10^{-3} \text{ dyn}$$

$$= 2.10^{-3} \text{ dyn}$$

mit drehen

200-500 K

Kathodfall normaler drehen sich in p.m. mit

mit Kathodfall

ähnlich

deutlich
deutlich

anomalie selbst in einem i. p.m.

diameter of Vial
 V.L. 1 - 0.64 V₀
 al. foil 0 - 13 layers
 0.0003 cm

(Kard al. foil ~ 0.54 cm parabol)
 r = 6.5 cm

α rays $\frac{e}{m} = 6.5 \cdot 10^3$

R $\frac{e}{m}$ 0.82 V₀ Diff
 im. { 88-99 { 87-90
 RA {
 RC 6.7 1.00 V₀

α rays 10,000 R = 39 cm
 K. Al. 0.01 cm

electrostatic Pathway

$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{e}{m} \frac{h}{v}$ $\frac{1}{R} = \frac{e}{m} \frac{V}{v^2}$ $v^2 = 2V \frac{e}{m}$ Parabol



alt. $\frac{1}{2}$ interval pos. 4.3 mm H₂ 16 CO 3

Kard al. foil al. foil. 100,000 ions

prod $\rho = \alpha = \text{---} 0.0033$ (Ra)

- out K. Al. foil
 Ra. 9m.
 = R A A C 15 min. RC

Iskry Enkladung potetitel nisch ~~Iskry~~ metal

(Lane Norfolk G
Widder III + 7.41

Kule 1cm

0.01 cm	3.38	410
0.1	15.9	4800
0.5	60	12000
1		25800
2		35000
<u>2m</u>		500000

zeleni & pomeru heli ete

dlc nelyk nain letyig dnyg porin (relativ)

stopa vobitri

Vrsogung (Worby)

Chrytal, Bailly, Roforling, Pank, Puyby, ^{slipai} ~~slipai~~

voine dno dno Pascha: zeleni dno dno
(189) o u poru

Pascha $V = f(P, S)$ m. p. s

N_p	podstava	V
f	S	V
750 mm	0.10	16.33
300	0.25	16.83
150	0.50	16.54
100	0.75	16.23

vdri

CO₂

10.44

17.2

9.58

17.8

9.22

16.5

9.50

16.5

$V = a + b.d$

pyrolyse

2 dnyg dno dno

hudo hudo

carhart lion tundra

Nimna zgor. Titan α 140° 0.00036

3
Rogboj s hilly.

Repetit Fe_2O_3 220° 150 0.00795
 124 0.00520

Obs zgora $\angle 180^\circ$

221 434

hude dohy poudnik, amilade skodling

347 555

485 0.0112

O deliktyhku poroy hody mialt

C do troy: elilitone poudeni upitni cronnit

co do mitali nie -- kopino zgori na abert umsthorai mory o mitali.

Gazy: py upitni asidini
Isky, v astouki, Luk

Has

ale do tye potrubu per ego upitni

1. nasturke budo mto vlodane, kolim d vdroj idca

vise + i -

2. Luk elikto ^{Das 1821} kontikt (also vlium) potu va upit

dla upitn sturbo ³⁰⁻ 60V.

$$\Delta E = \frac{A}{2} + 0.1 J \quad \text{Ediment}$$

eliktomataiska signifik Obaygo. \rightarrow 40V.

do diti upit

z kroy stromy mory to tedi upit

$$J W = A + 0.1 J$$

pruty 25000: i pruty

$$W = \frac{A}{2} + 0.1$$

upitny 27000

upitny E^c



valk stik potnyato py poudnik

~~zandipay~~ A puz inguonami colam i poty kroy i vret (Dkener)

oblesen tward

$$v_1 = \frac{\lambda_{c,1}}{2\pi m} \quad \text{při 2. t. v. z. m. = oblesen:}$$

ob. v	He	H ₂	O ₂	CO ₂	SO ₂	Cl ₂
	47.3	26	3.8	2.06	1.25	1.1
den	1.4	7.2	1.36	0.78	0.5	1.1
$\frac{ob.}{ob.}$	3.4	3.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	1

zdejší ať se m. oblesk 2 n. pr. v.:

38

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} n \sqrt{6}} \quad R = n \sqrt{n}$$

$$\bar{G} = \frac{G_0}{2} (\sqrt{n} + 1)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} n \sqrt{6}}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{n \left[(n_1 + n_2)^2 n_2 \sqrt{\frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_2}} + 4 n_1^2 n_2 \sqrt{2} \right]}$$

$$n_2 = n_1 \sqrt{n}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{n n_1^2 \sqrt{(1 + \sqrt{n})^2 \sqrt{1+n}}} = \lambda_0 \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{(1 + \sqrt{n})^2 \sqrt{1+n}}$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 = \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{n}}$$

$$v_1 = v_0 \frac{4 \sqrt{n} \sqrt{2}}{n \sqrt{1+n} (1 + \sqrt{n})^2}$$

$$n = 2$$

$$\frac{4 \cdot 2}{13 (2 \cdot 26)^2} = 0.26$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7548 \\ 2885 \\ 7082 \\ 8083 \\ 8467 \\ 8564 \end{array}$$

zomou

$$\lambda = \frac{2\lambda_0}{n+1}$$

- do m. p. v. (ekv. v. v. v.)

$$v = v_0 \frac{2}{n+1} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n} = \frac{2v_0}{n+1 \sqrt{n}}$$

$$n = 2$$

$$v_R = \frac{2}{3.14} \neq \frac{1}{2} v_0$$

$$n = 4$$

$$v = \frac{2}{5.2} \neq \frac{1}{5} v_0$$

Kissel's theory

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = -\alpha^2$$

Harris Phil. & R. 3, 330


Diff. of α^2 $\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = -\alpha^2$

I. ion is

II. pressure is \neq

III. the pH value is not the same

$$\frac{\alpha}{e} = \frac{i_H - i}{i^2} \cdot \frac{(uv)^2 \cdot V^2}{l} \neq \frac{i_H}{i^2} \cdot \frac{(uv)^2 \cdot V^2}{l}$$

Thomson & Peltier 

using theory Thomson & Peltier, at constant pressure

$$\frac{\alpha}{2} = 3420$$

$$O_2 \quad 3380$$

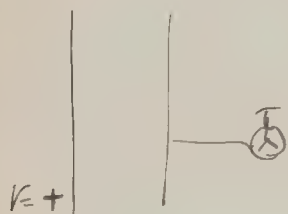
$$CO_2 \quad 3580$$

$$H_2 \quad 3020$$

uv = pressure, at constant pressure & temperature

Próbkę, którą
Langevin

prędkości w polu X : $v_x X$
 $v_u X$



1). przy ionizacji.

2). prędkości ułamek, przy $\text{prędk. pól} = +V$ przesuwamy t

3). przy $\text{prędk. pól} = -V$ wprędk

$$2). \text{ do elektronów wprędk } (v_x X) t \quad \text{prędkości } (l - v_u X) t + \\ \text{do pól} \quad (v_u X) t \quad (l - v_x X) t -$$

$$I). \quad 3). \text{ do elektronów } (v_x X) t - (l - v_u X) t = [(v_x + v_u) X t - l] = g$$

zrobić jak t tak l i g wprędk g i l wprędk

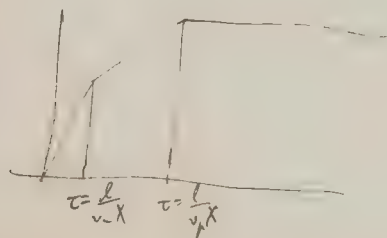
$$l - v_u X t = 0$$

$$t = \frac{l}{v_u X}$$

$$II). \text{ do } g = v_x X t$$

zrobić tak g i l wprędk g i l wprędk

$$III). \quad g = v_x X \tau \quad \tau = \frac{l}{v_x X}$$



Phil & Phipps

$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{V}$

Normalizing field: $\frac{1}{2}$ magnetic pole.

Selection of the EII the strength of the Na K

Storage Limit 12

100	31.4	Lp
4	28	
100	19	
500	9	
1000	3	
4000	1.2	
20000	0.005	

Take same R.R. $\frac{1}{2}$ as in case system

Don't need def. 1910 $v = 1.8 - 5.10^9$

Curie & Sagnac



Deutery

$$v_m = 6.10^9$$

$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{V} =$

James

Deutery 1910 electron in magnetic R.R.

Lately from by Lange

λ	$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$	$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$	$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$
260, mμ	1.075	1.075	1.075
201	1.85	1.85	1.85

ratio 1 system



in situ - (in place)

... ..

the type given above *(given at beginning of course)*



making good when the point

It is a good

1890

It is not necessary to make any further change in the amount of the interest

Just again below the surface of the water (under the water)

2. a. $\frac{1}{2}$ b. $\frac{1}{2}$ c. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{2}$ e. $\frac{1}{2}$ f. $\frac{1}{2}$ g. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. $\frac{1}{2}$ i. $\frac{1}{2}$ j. $\frac{1}{2}$ k. $\frac{1}{2}$ l. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. $\frac{1}{2}$ o. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. $\frac{1}{2}$ q. $\frac{1}{2}$ r. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. $\frac{1}{2}$ t. $\frac{1}{2}$ u. $\frac{1}{2}$ v. $\frac{1}{2}$ w. $\frac{1}{2}$ x. $\frac{1}{2}$ y. $\frac{1}{2}$ z. $\frac{1}{2}$

the fact that the first two are not the same as the last two

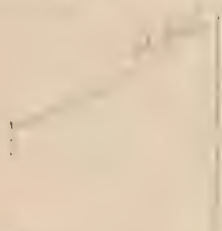
(Sketches of drawings (a. + columns) Richard's house)

Let a vertical line
of rays (let them then be
no other but a vertical
line) (a. + columns)

31. small part diff. current rays through, but not

horizontal; current comes by these rays also, but they are

from a source of light in the middle



the rays of light coming from the middle

horizontal rays of the middle

With increasing light the rays get thicker. The rays get in great number
and they are in great number (from the middle) the rays get
thicker in the middle

then something else appears. A horizontal line (middle) and a vertical

line (the part of the middle) (middle) (middle) (middle)

the current comes from the middle (the middle) (the middle) (the middle)

the rays of light (the middle) (the middle) (the middle)



the rays of light (the middle) (the middle) (the middle)

the rays of light (the middle) (the middle) (the middle)

the rays of light (the middle) (the middle) (the middle)

If the world was when first we made only; as long as the place is full of the
of which we are the subject of. Have not they means to get a very nice
number of us with all the very large.

Just if that is necessary with they enough to get back my share to
thats. Then my big amount of money, plus nothing about it which
is more a matter of fact.

Understand of jobs. I am a person of the job. I am a person of the
of the place is a very much of it. I am a person of the place
which is to get everything that is in the
which is to get everything that is in the
the world. I am a person of the world. I am a person of the world
the place is here. I am a person of the place. I am a person of the place
the world. I am a person of the world. I am a person of the world
the world. I am a person of the world. I am a person of the world

I am a person of the world. I am a person of the world. I am a person of the world
the world. I am a person of the world. I am a person of the world
the world. I am a person of the world. I am a person of the world
the world. I am a person of the world. I am a person of the world
the world. I am a person of the world. I am a person of the world

[illegible]

$$r^2 = [x + (t_0 - t)u]^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$t = t_0 - \frac{r_0}{c}$$

$$r^2 = \underbrace{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}_{r_0^2} + \frac{r_0^2 u^2}{c^2} + 2x \frac{u r_0}{c}$$

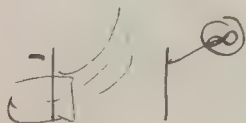
Katodowa obłoka miedziana

3). Fotschki
Hertz 1887

Hallwachs

Zinn 1890

Thomson



4). Włókna pyłkowe miedziane

5). Rozbieżność nitki Richardsona

1) Thomson $\frac{e}{m} \approx 10^7$

6). Rozgrzewanie elektrod

Wohlfahrt

CaO ZnO PbO

Katodofall pada około 5 Voltów

$$\frac{e}{m} = 1.4 \cdot 10^7$$

Wyniki:

$$1.6 \cdot 10^8 < v < 10.7 \cdot 10^8$$

Współczynniki:

Zinn $c \dots \frac{c}{100} \quad \alpha \dots 10^6$

H₂ $\lambda = 3.3 \text{ m}$ 0.00149 $\rho = 0.000000368$

γ_{60} 0.476 0.000085

por. γ_{60} 3.42 0.00123

por. $2690 \rightarrow$ $1.30 \rightarrow$ 2070

msd 7870 2.47 3760

Al 7150 2.70 2650

Ag 72260 10.50 3070

An 55.600 19.30 2880

Chcesz zobaczyć!

już nie przetrzymuje
podczas pracy o potęgę
próby to przesłanie
chociaż jest

foliowa Thomson

$$\frac{e}{m} = 10^7$$

$$i = 0.001$$

$$n = 10^{-10}$$

$$v = 10^{10}$$

$$nv = 1 \frac{\text{Dy}}{\text{cm}}$$

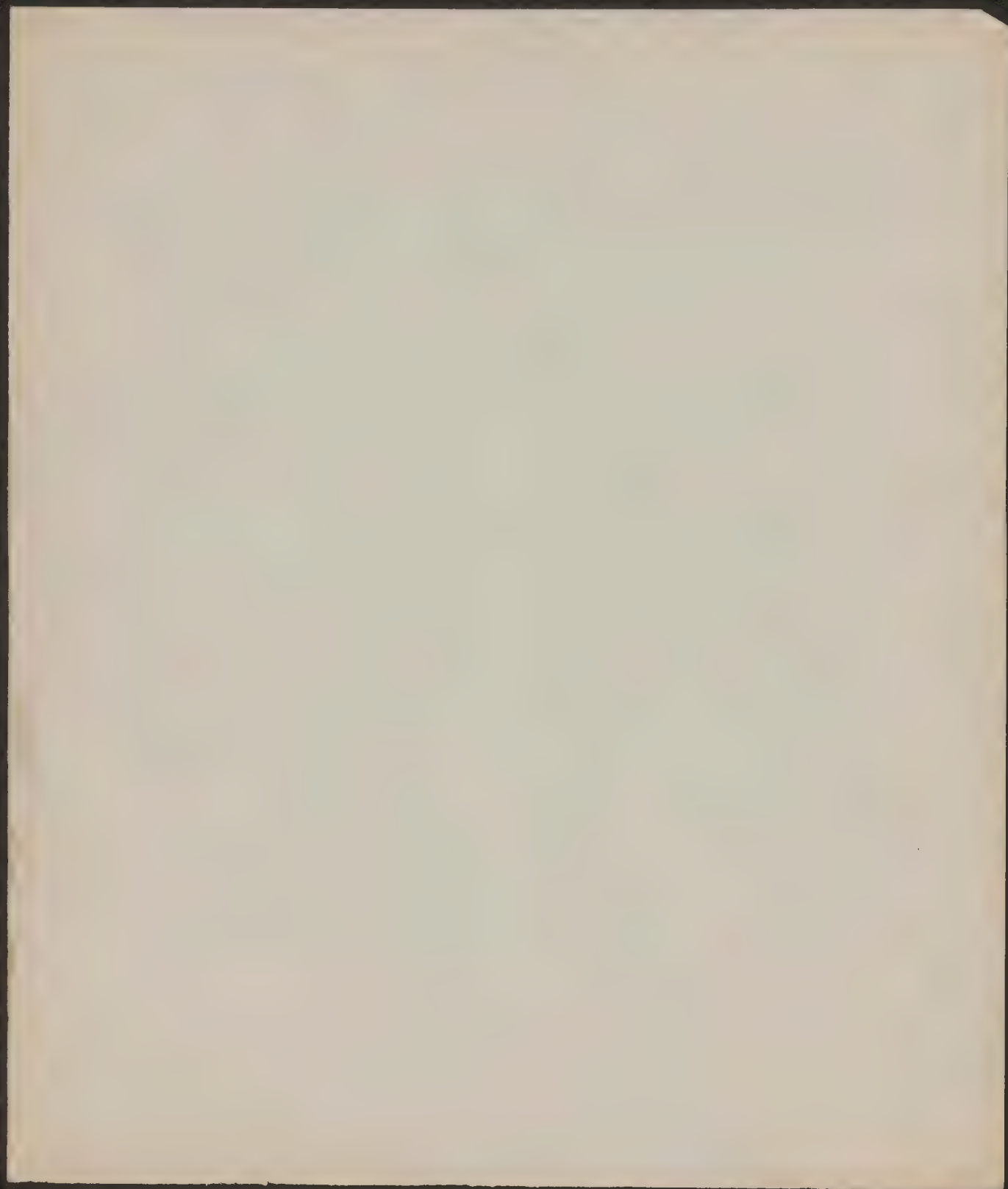
Katodofall Pt-H₂ 298 K.

N₂ 232

H₂O 469

NH₃ 482

O₂ 369



$$J = \frac{1}{c} \nabla \cdot \vec{r}$$

$$= \frac{e u \sin \theta}{c r^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi} \iint H^2 d\omega = \frac{e^2 u^2}{8\pi} \int \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{r^4} r^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$= \frac{e^2 u^2}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \sin^3 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{e^2 u^2}{3a} = \frac{m a^2}{2}$$

$$m = \frac{2e^2}{a}$$

$$a = \frac{2}{3} \frac{e^2}{m} =$$

$$H = \frac{ne \sin \theta}{r^2} d\omega \dots d\omega = \frac{u}{r} \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^\pi \sin^3 \theta d\theta \\ &= \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta - \int_0^\pi \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= -\cos \theta + \frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} \Big|_0^\pi \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$L = 3.4 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{L}{a} = 2 \cdot 10^7 (\text{cm}) =$$

$$a = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 10^7 \cdot 10^{-20} = 1.3 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ cm}$$

(I) *Suprathermal*



$N = 3.4 \cdot 10^{10}$ dla 5. ramp

Pod

(II) *Suprathermal*

$$\begin{aligned} E &= 9.3 \cdot 10^{-10} \\ e &= 4.65 \cdot 10^{-10} \end{aligned}$$

Thema 3.7
Wissen 3.1
Wissen 4.30
Punk 7.69

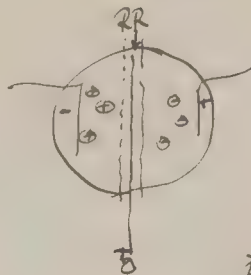
CTR Wilson $1.25 < \frac{v_z}{v_i} < 1.38$

(Rudolph 1.50)

$$u = \frac{2 \rho g a^2}{9 + \mu}$$

Thomson $\frac{v_z}{v_i} = 1.31$ *same as \pm ions?*

CTR Wilson 1899:



also $\frac{v_z}{v_i} = 1.31$ *typical*
dla -

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{q}{L \rho g}} u$$

$$e = \frac{4\pi}{3} \rho g \left(\frac{q}{L \rho g} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$e \text{ JJ Thomson} = 3.4 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ (est.)}$$

$$H A \text{ Wilson} = 3.1 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

same as O_2, H_2

just dot dens expands
to same illosi kugels
i same as this space

why same as $\frac{m}{2}$ *probably at m*

$$H = \frac{i d_s}{2\pi r^2} \sin \theta$$

$$T = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int_0^\infty H^2 dv$$

$$= \frac{e^2 u}{3a}$$

Rohlfert:

$$4\pi 6 = \frac{2V}{n} = 12.300 V_i = 3600 V_i$$

$$b = 1 \text{ (est.)} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 10^{10}} \text{ (cm)}$$

$$\Phi = \frac{314}{3 \cdot 10^{10}}$$

$$i = n \Phi = \frac{100 \cdot 100}{10^{10}} = 10^6 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 10^{-5} \text{ amp.}$$

$$H = \frac{2\pi i}{a} \neq 10^5$$

$$\tau \varphi = \frac{10^{-5}}{0.2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\delta = 1 \text{ mm } \tau \varphi$$

$$= \frac{10^{-1}}{2} = \frac{1}{20} \text{ mm}$$

$$A = \sin \delta + \dots = \frac{(1 - \cos \delta) \sin \delta + (1 - \cos \delta) \sin \delta}{1 - \cos \delta} = \sin \delta + \sin \delta \frac{1 - \cos \delta}{1 - \cos \delta}$$

$$B = 1 + \cos \delta + \dots = \frac{(1 - \cos \delta)(1 - \cos \delta) - \sin \delta \sin \delta}{1 - \cos \delta} = (1 - \cos \delta) - \sin \delta \frac{\sin \delta}{1 - \cos \delta}$$

$$A^2 + B^2 = \sin^2 \delta + \cos^2 \delta - 2 \cos \delta + 1 + \frac{\sin^2 \delta}{(1 - \cos \delta)^2} (1 - 2 \cos \delta + 1) +$$

$$+ 2 \frac{\sin \delta}{1 - \cos \delta} \left[\sin \delta (1 - \cos \delta) - \sin \delta (1 - \cos \delta) \right]$$

$$= 2 \left\{ (1 - \cos \delta) + \frac{\sin^2 \delta (1 - \cos \delta)}{(1 - \cos \delta)^2} \right\} = \frac{4(1 - \cos \delta)}{(1 - \cos \delta)^2}$$

$$= \frac{4 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}$$

to

$$I = I_0 \left(\frac{\sin^2 \left(n \frac{\delta \sin \theta}{2\lambda} \right)}{n \frac{\delta \sin \theta}{2\lambda}} \right) \frac{\sin^2 \left(m \pi \frac{b \sin \theta}{\lambda} \right)}{\sin \left(\pi \frac{b \sin \theta}{\lambda} \right)}$$

Max. value k:

$$b \mu = k \lambda$$

$$\mu = \frac{\lambda \sin \theta}{2\lambda}$$

$$m \frac{b \mu}{\lambda} (m + d\mu) = \frac{m k \lambda}{\lambda}$$

$$d\mu = \frac{\lambda}{mb} = \lambda \frac{\cos \theta}{2\lambda} d\theta$$

$$d\theta = \frac{2\lambda}{mb \cos \theta} = \text{smaller value}$$

$$\sin^2 m b \mu$$

$$\sin^2 b \mu$$

$$b \frac{\lambda \sin \theta}{2\lambda} = k \lambda$$

$$b \sin \theta = 2 k \lambda$$

$$b \sin \theta = k \lambda$$

$$d\theta = \frac{2k \lambda}{b \cos \theta} = \frac{2k \lambda}{b \cos \theta}$$

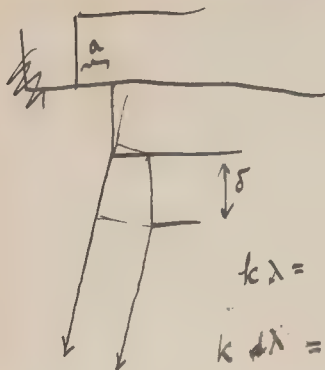
$$\frac{2k \lambda}{b} > \frac{2\lambda}{mb}$$

$$\frac{d\lambda}{\lambda} > \frac{1}{mk}$$

$$NaD: \frac{d\lambda}{\lambda} = 0.001$$

$m = 500$
kalt
min 500 nm

Probleme Lösung



$$k\lambda = n\delta + a \sin \beta - \delta \sin \alpha$$

$$\neq \cancel{a \sin \alpha} \sin \beta \quad \delta(n - \frac{1}{\sin \alpha})$$

$$k d\lambda = \delta dn + (a \cos \beta + \delta \sin \alpha) d\beta$$

$$\neq \delta dn + a d\beta$$

$$d\beta = \frac{k d\lambda - \delta dn}{a} = \frac{\delta}{a} \left[\left(\frac{n-1}{\lambda} \right) dn - dn \right]$$

2. drehen um 180°
bilden wir

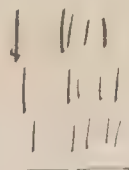
Nip. $\delta = 18 \text{ mm}$
 $a = 1 \text{ mm} \quad || \quad N = 20$

$$\frac{1}{200} \quad \frac{1}{200} - \frac{1}{200} = 0$$

$$(k+1)\lambda = n\delta + a \sin \beta + \delta \sin \alpha$$

$$\lambda = (a \cos \beta + \delta \sin \alpha) d\beta \neq a d\beta$$

$$d\beta = \frac{\lambda}{a}$$



$$\frac{dU}{dx} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \cos \alpha$$

$$U(x, y, z, t)$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x \partial z} \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{d}{dz}$$

$$\frac{d}{dz}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{1}{r} \nabla^2 U - \frac{1}{r^2} \left[\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} \cos \alpha + \dots \right] + \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x \partial z} \cos \alpha + \dots \right]$$

$$\frac{d}{dr} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \sin \alpha + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \cos \alpha$$

$$= \frac{dU}{dr} - \frac{\partial U}{\partial r}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial r^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \nabla^2 U - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial r^2} + \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{dU}{dr} - \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} - U \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{1}{r} \frac{dU}{dr}$$

$$-\int \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \right) dS = \iint \frac{\nabla^2 U - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial r^2}}{2} d\tau + \iint \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} - U \right) d\tau$$

$$\phi = 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} - U \right) d\tau = \int d\tau \int dr \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} - U \right) =$$

$$\int d\tau \left[\left(r \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} - U \right)_{r=2} - \left(r \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} - U \right)_{r=0} \right]$$

$$4\pi U_0$$

$$-\int \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial r^2} - \cos(\alpha) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \right) \right] dS = \int \frac{1}{2} \left(\nabla^2 U - \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial r^2} \right) d\tau + 4\pi U_0$$

findi mi $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}$ ()



$$-\int \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - c^2 \nabla^2 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right) \right] dS^v = \int \frac{1}{2} \left(\nabla^2 u - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \right) dt$$

$$u = s \left(t - \frac{r}{v} \right)$$

$$r=0 \quad u_0 = s_0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = v^2 \nabla^2 u$$

$$= v^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2}$$

$$4\pi s_0 = \int \left\{ \frac{\partial \left[s \left(t - \frac{r}{v} \right) \right]}{\partial r} \right. \left. - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \left[s \left(t - \frac{r}{v} \right) \right]}{\partial t} \right\} dS^v$$

potenziale $\int s \left(t - \frac{r}{v} \right) \omega \cdot dS$

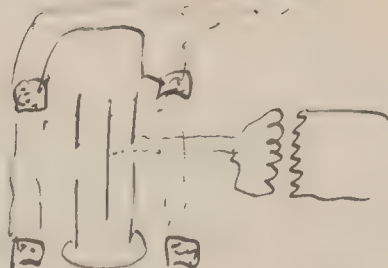
Rosland 1876, 1889

Crémieu 1900

Comer 1901

Crémieu & Comer 1903

Vakuum kappen



Linart: zvonitka s paritnou tytkou kílke cm, s nasadnou H_2 do 1 m
obrob. zvládá tytku v d. mcm

robit jazy puvodnu, rovnou, kombinaci jazy

Th. 1. ^{Prsd.} ~~Elektr.~~ Elektr. zvládá puv. mch.

$$J = Ne$$

Elektr.

$$Q = N m \frac{v^2}{2}$$

(Thomson)

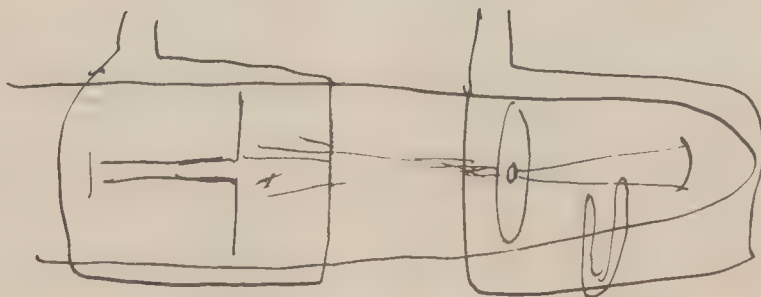
$$\frac{Q}{J} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m v^2}{e}$$

$$R = \frac{m}{2} \frac{v}{H}$$

$$\frac{Q}{JR} = \frac{v}{2H} \quad \text{str.}$$

Discharge Wierth $\frac{F}{g}$

zinn 29.5 km



$$\int E^2 dv = \int X_0^2 + \int R^2 dv$$

$$x = x_0 \sqrt{s}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}$$

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$$= \sqrt{s} \int X^2 dv_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \int X_0^2 dv_0 + \underbrace{\frac{2}{3} \int R_0^2 dv_0}_{= \frac{2}{3} \int X_0^2 dv_0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} (1 + \frac{2s}{3}) \int E_0^2 dv_0$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} (1 + \frac{2}{3} \frac{u^2}{c^2}) \frac{e^2}{2a}$$

$$H^2 = E^2 (\frac{u^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \varphi)$$

$$D_n = \frac{A \sqrt{s}}{r^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} + s \gamma}}^3$$

$$A \sqrt{s} \int \frac{2\pi r^2 \sin \varphi d\varphi}{r^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} + s \gamma}}^3 = 2 \cdot 4\pi$$

$$\int \frac{s \gamma dy}{s + \frac{u^2}{c^2} \sin \varphi}^3 = \frac{2\varphi}{A \sqrt{s}} = \frac{c}{u} \int \frac{dx}{s + x^2}^3 = \frac{2c}{u} \left(\frac{1}{\frac{u^2}{c^2} + 1} + \frac{1}{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}} \right)$$

$$2 \int \frac{1}{s + \frac{u^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \varphi}^3 = \frac{2\varphi}{c A \sqrt{s}} = 2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \right) = \frac{4c}{u s}$$

$$A = \frac{9 \sqrt{s}}{2} \frac{u}{c}$$

$$\sin^2 \varphi = r^2 \varphi^2 = \frac{r^2}{x^2 y^2} = \frac{r^2}{s x^2 y^2}$$

$$\sin \varphi = r \varphi \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \varphi + s \sin \varphi}$$

$$= \frac{s \gamma}{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} s \gamma}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{s + x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{s + x^2}}^2$$

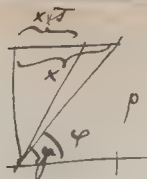
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{s + x^2}}^3 = \frac{1}{(x \sqrt{s + x^2}) \sqrt{s + x^2}}$$

$$r^2 = r_0^2 = x^2 + p^2 = x'^2 + p'^2$$

$$= \cancel{x^2 + p^2} = 1$$

$$= 1 : \frac{\sin^2 \gamma}{s} + \cos^2 \gamma$$

$$= s : s \cos^2 \gamma + s \sin^2 \gamma = s : 1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \gamma$$



$$= s \cos^2 \gamma + s \sin^2 \gamma : 1$$

$$= 1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \cos^2 \gamma : 1$$

$$r_0^2 s = r^2 (1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \cos^2 \gamma)$$

$$1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \cos^2 \gamma = \frac{s}{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \cos^2 \gamma}$$

$$E_0^2 = \frac{q^2}{r_0^4}$$

$$E^2 = \frac{q^2 s^2}{r^4 (1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \cos^2 \gamma)^3} = \frac{q^2 s^2}{r_0^4 s^4 (1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \cos^2 \gamma)} = \frac{q^2}{r_0^4 s} (1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \cos^2 \gamma)$$

$$H^2 = E^2 \cdot \frac{u^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \gamma = E^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{s}{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \cos^2 \gamma} \right\} = E^2 - \frac{q^2}{r_0^4 s}$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi} \int E^2 d\omega = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int E^2 d\omega_0 = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \frac{q^2}{r_0^4 s} (1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \cos^2 \gamma) r^2 dr \sin \gamma d\gamma$$

$$T_e = \frac{q^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 a} \int 2 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \frac{2}{3} = \frac{q^2}{2a\epsilon_0} (1 - \frac{u^2}{3c^2})$$

$$T_R = T_e - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{q^2}{2a}$$

$$T_e + T_R = \frac{q^2}{2a\epsilon_0} (2 - \frac{2u^2}{3c^2} - 1) = \frac{q^2}{2a\epsilon_0} (1 + \frac{u^2}{3c^2}) \quad (\text{Zurück!})$$

$$\frac{dT}{du} = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0 a} \left\{ \frac{u}{3c^2} + (1 + \frac{u^2}{3c^2}) \frac{u}{c^2} \right\} = \frac{q^2}{a\epsilon_0} \frac{\frac{u}{3c^2} - \frac{u^3}{3c^4} + \frac{u}{c^2} + \frac{u^3}{3c^4}}{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}} = \frac{q^2}{a\epsilon_0} \frac{4u}{3c^2}$$

$$m_e = \frac{4q^2}{3a\epsilon_0 c^2}$$

Starr Flöthuldy:

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$$m_s = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^2}{ac^2} \sqrt{\frac{D}{\rho^2}}$$

$$m_s = \frac{2}{3} \frac{e^2}{ac^2} \left\{ 1 + \frac{6}{5} \rho^2 + \frac{8}{7} \rho^4 + \frac{12}{9} \rho^6 + \dots \right\}$$

$$m_n = \left\{ 1 + \frac{6}{5.5} \rho^2 + \frac{8}{5.7} \rho^4 + \dots \right\}$$

Starr Kihuldy:

$$m_s = \frac{4}{5} \frac{e^2}{ac^2} \left\{ 1 + \frac{6}{5} \rho^2 + \frac{8}{7} \rho^4 + \dots \right\}$$

$$m_n = \left\{ 1 + \frac{6}{5.5} \rho^2 + \frac{8}{5.7} \rho^4 + \dots \right\}$$

Heavyside Ellipsoid (Lorentz)

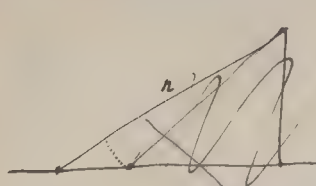
Onken Ellipsoid

$$m_s = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}\right)^{3/2}}$$

$$m_n = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}\right)^{1/2}}$$

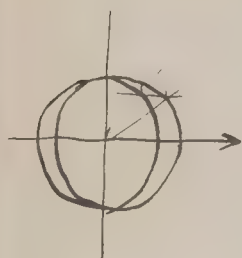
$$m_1 = \frac{2T}{u^2}$$

$$F_e \frac{ds}{dt} = \Delta T \quad \therefore m_e = \frac{1}{\frac{du}{dt}} \frac{dT}{ds} = \frac{1}{u} \frac{dT}{du}$$



$$r = \sqrt{y^2 + x^2}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dl} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{y^2 + x^2}} \quad \frac{dx}{dl} = u \cos \varphi$$



$$\frac{1}{4\pi r} \int E^2 dv + \frac{1}{8\pi} \int H^2 dv$$

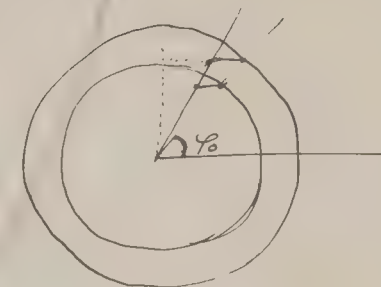
$$dv : dv_0 = \frac{4\pi r^3}{4\pi r_0^3} = 1$$

$$E^2 : E_0^2 = \Delta r_0^2 : \Delta r^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin^2 \varphi_0} : \frac{1}{\sin^2 \varphi}$$

$$= \sin^2 \varphi : \sin^2 \varphi_0$$

$$= \frac{y^2}{(y^2 + x^2)} : \frac{y_0^2}{(y_0^2 + x_0^2)}$$



$$= (y^2 + x^2) : (y_0^2 + x_0^2)$$

$$= 1 : \sin^2 \varphi_0 + \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$= 1 : 1 + \sin^2 \varphi_0 (1 - 1)$$

$$= 1 : 1 + \frac{u^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \varphi_0$$

$$= 1 : 1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \cos^2 \varphi_0$$

$$E_0^2 dv_0 = E^2 dv \cdot (1 + \frac{u^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \varphi_0) \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}$$

$$E^2 dv = \frac{E_0^2 dv_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}} (1 + \frac{u^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \varphi_0)}$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi} \int \dots = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\frac{q^2}{4\pi} r^2 dr \sin \varphi d\varphi}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}} (1 + \frac{u^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \varphi_0)} = \frac{1}{4\pi \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \int \frac{\sin \varphi d\varphi}{1 + \frac{u^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \varphi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \int \frac{\sin \varphi d\varphi}{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \cos^2 \varphi} = \frac{c}{4\pi u \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \int \frac{dy}{1 - y^2} = \frac{c}{4\pi u \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+y}{1-y} \Big|_1^0$$

$$= \frac{c}{4\pi u \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}}$$

Potencjał: $U = \frac{A}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$

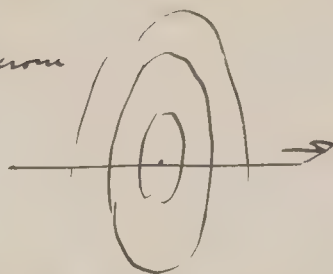
$\varphi = -\nabla U$

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Prz. skrajne: $(\frac{x}{a})^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \text{const}$

Heaviside Ellipsoid

dyfrakcja fotonowa



Jużli kulisty elektron nie może być taki wielki jak jest, bo $q = \text{stała}$ na
miejscu równowagi nie porusza się z prędkością c musi być \perp prędkości, stąd
przez niego przepływa prąd.

Wzrost ładunku elektrycznego statycznego

$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} = 0$ które jest stałe na kule a i spełnia warunki graniczne

Oznacza to, że jest to rozwiązanie

bo się zmienia w kierunku z tak że jest stałe na kuli



$$W = \frac{q^2 c^2}{2a} \left[\frac{a}{u} \ln \frac{1 + \frac{u}{c}}{1 - \frac{u}{c}} - 1 \right] - \frac{q^2 c^2}{2a}$$

$$2 \left(\frac{u}{c} + \frac{u^3}{3c^3} + \frac{u^5}{5c^5} \right)$$

$$J = W - W_0 = \frac{q^2 c^2}{2} \left[\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{u}{c} \right)^2 + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{m u^2}{2} \quad // \quad m = \frac{u^2}{2} \left[\frac{1}{3} + \dots \right]$$

$$m_e du$$

$$\frac{dJ}{dv} = F \frac{dx}{dt} = M \frac{du}{dt} \frac{dx}{du}$$

$$\frac{dJ}{du} = \frac{M}{u} \quad M = u \frac{dJ}{du}$$

$$m_e = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \frac{6}{5} \frac{u^2}{c^2} + \frac{9}{2} \left(\frac{u}{c} \right)^4 + \dots \right]$$

$$\int \mathcal{L} p dt = 4\pi c \int \mathcal{L} (v) dv + \int (\mathcal{L} v) dv$$

$$p v = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - \frac{dJ}{dv}$$

$$\int \mathcal{L} dv dv \quad \mathcal{L} (v) dv = \int (\mathcal{L} v) dv$$

$$= [\mathcal{L} v] + \frac{1}{2} v^2$$

$$\int ds = \int \frac{1}{v} \frac{dJ}{dv} dv$$

$$\int \frac{y^2}{z^4} \sin z \, dz \quad \int \frac{1 + \varepsilon^2 \sin y}{(1 - \varepsilon^2 \sin y)^3} \sin y \, dy = \int \frac{2 \sin y \, dy}{(1 - \varepsilon^2 \sin y)^3} - \frac{y^2 \sin y}{(1 - \varepsilon^2 \sin y)^2}$$

$$\int \frac{1 + \varepsilon^2 - \varepsilon^2 \sin y}{(1 - \varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon^2 \sin y)^3} \sin y \, dy =$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{\sin y \, dy}{[1 - \varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon^2 \sin y]^3} = \frac{2}{\varepsilon} \int \frac{dx}{(1 - \varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon^2 x)^3} = \frac{2}{\varepsilon} \int \frac{dx}{(1 - \varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon^2 x)^3}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\varepsilon} \int \frac{dx}{[1^2 + (1 - \varepsilon^2)x^2]^3} = \frac{2}{\varepsilon} \int \frac{dx}{[1 - \varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon^2 x^2]^3} = \frac{2}{\varepsilon} \int \frac{dx}{[1 - \varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon^2 x^2]^3}$$

$$\text{Cap. } \sqrt{c^2 - a^2} \log \left[\frac{a}{c + \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}} \right] = \frac{Q}{U}$$

$$c = \frac{a}{s}$$

$$\log \left(\frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{1 - s^2}} \right) = a \log \frac{1 - \frac{s^2}{2}}{1 + \frac{s^2}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{1 - s^2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1 - s^2}}{s} = \frac{u}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial x} - u$$

$$U = \frac{A}{\sqrt{(x)^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t} + 4\pi f u = c \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial z} \right) = 7\pi p u \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial x} = \frac{A x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sqrt{1 + u^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = c \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} - \right) = -u \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \quad \chi = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = \frac{A y}{\sqrt{\quad}}$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial t} = c \left(\right) = -u \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \quad \beta \quad \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} = \frac{A z}{\sqrt{\quad}} \quad D = A$$

$$D = \frac{A_2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sqrt{1 + u^2}} = \frac{A_1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sqrt{1 + u^2}} - \frac{A_1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sqrt{1 + u^2}}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{2\pi r^2 \sin \theta d\theta}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sqrt{1 + u^2}} \chi_2 = \frac{2\pi}{\pi} \int_0^0 \frac{d(\cos \theta)}{\left(1 - \frac{u^2}{v^2} + \frac{u^2}{v^2} \cos^2 \theta\right)^{3/2}} = \frac{A_1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sqrt{1 + u^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2v^2} \frac{1}{s^3} \int \frac{d\xi}{\left[1 + \frac{1-s^2}{s^2} \xi^2\right]^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{2v^2 s^3} \frac{\sqrt{1-s^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{s^2}}} = \frac{u^2}{2v^2 s^3}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{x}{a^2 \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}$$

$$\frac{a}{dx} \frac{a}{1 + u^2} = \frac{1 - u^2}{1 + u^2}$$

$$\chi = \frac{(v) p s}{4\pi r \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{v^2} \cos^2 \theta}} \chi_2$$

$$\chi_2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{v^2}} = \frac{p u s \sin \theta}{4\pi r \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{v^2}}} \chi_2$$

$$4\pi J = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t} + 4\pi p \dot{u} = c \cdot \text{rot } \mathcal{L}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t} = -c \cdot \text{rot } \mathcal{L}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{V} + \frac{V \dot{u}}{c}$$

Runde Integration

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} X = -u \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = -u \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + u \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right) = -u \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} - u \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} Y = -v \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} Z = -w \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (uY - vX) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (wX - uZ) = -u \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} - u \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t} = -4\pi p \dot{u} + \text{rot } V \dot{u} \mathcal{L}$$

$$\text{rot } V \dot{u} \mathcal{L} = c \cdot \text{rot } \mathcal{L}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{c} V \dot{u} \mathcal{L} + \mathcal{K}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{c} V \dot{u} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t} = -c \cdot \text{rot } \mathcal{L}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = -\nabla \mathcal{U} = \mathcal{V} + \frac{1}{c} \underbrace{V \dot{u} V \dot{u}}_{\dot{u} (x \cdot \dot{u}) - \dot{u}^2} \mathcal{L}$$

$$\dot{u} = \dot{u} i$$

$$-\nabla \mathcal{U} = \mathcal{V} + \frac{1}{c} (i u^2 D_1 - \dot{u} \mathcal{L})$$

$$= \mathcal{V} \left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \right) + \frac{1}{c} \frac{u^2}{c^2} \mathcal{L}$$

$$-\frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial x} = D_1$$

$$-\frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial y} = D_2 \left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \right)$$

$$-\frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial z} = D_3 \left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \right)$$

(für $\mathcal{V} = 0$)

$$s \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$s = \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}$$

$$\mathcal{U} = \frac{A}{\sqrt{\frac{x}{A}} \pi^{1/2}}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & i & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} \quad 26$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{c} V \dot{u} \mathcal{L} + \text{rot } V \dot{u} \mathcal{L} = -c \cdot \text{rot } \mathcal{L}$$

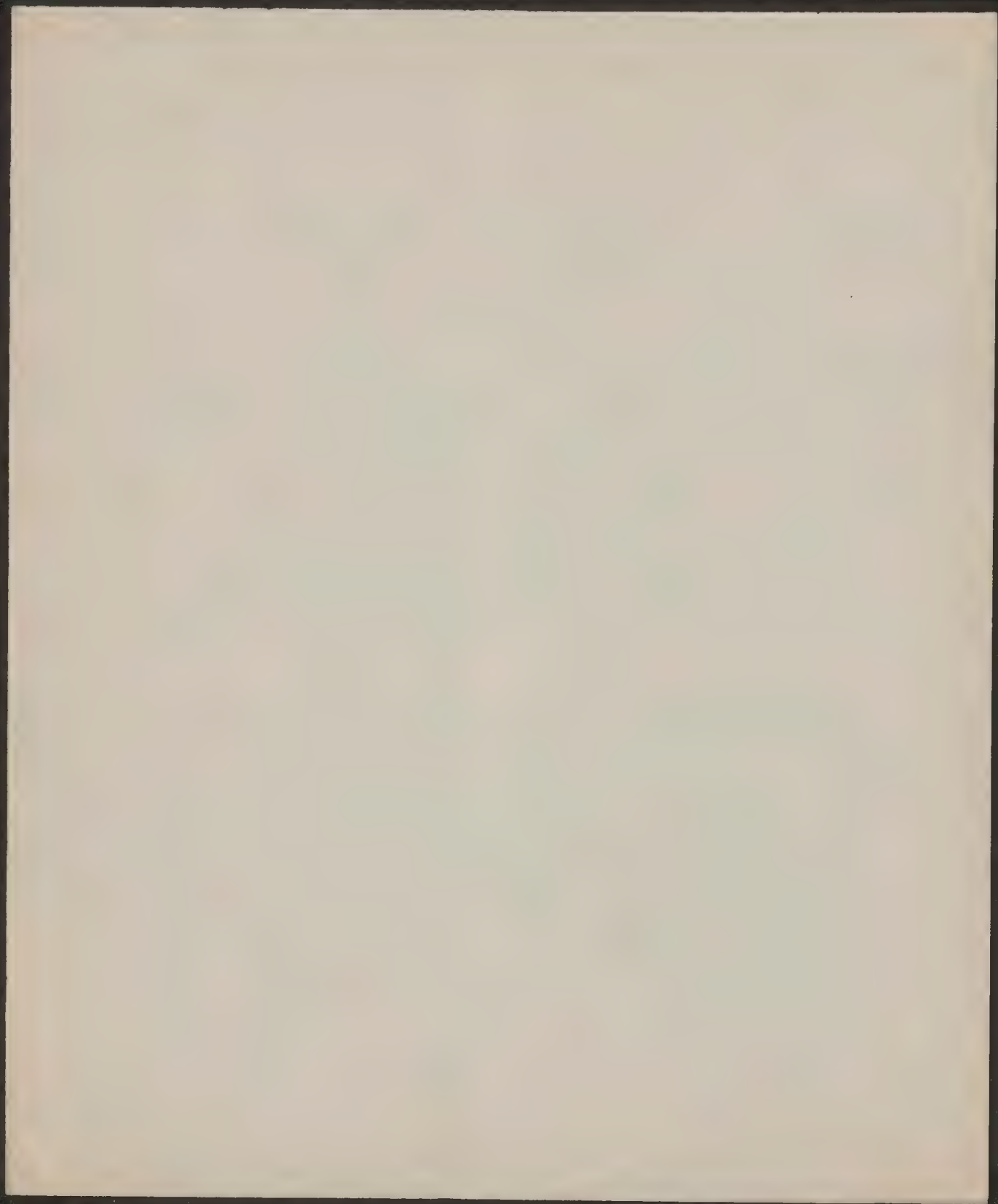
$$\mathcal{V} = -\frac{1}{c} V \dot{u} \mathcal{L} + \mathcal{K}$$

wie vorher gilt

ist rot $\mathcal{L} = 0$

rot $\mathcal{L} = \nabla \mathcal{U}$

$$[i(kD_2 - D_3)] = -jD_2 + kD_3, \frac{1}{c^2}$$



$$m\omega = 1$$

$$\rho = \text{div } \mathcal{V}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{V}}{\partial t} + \rho \vec{n} = c \text{curl } \mathcal{L}$$

$$\nabla(\rho \vec{n} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{V}}{\partial t}) = 0$$

$$\text{div } \mathcal{L} = 0$$

} optima

~~and~~

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t} = - \text{curl } \mathcal{V}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{V} + \frac{\nabla \mathcal{V}}{c}$$

Rech. induktion:

$$-\frac{\partial \mathcal{V}}{\partial t} - (\vec{n} \nabla) \mathcal{V}$$

$$= \vec{n} \text{div } \mathcal{V} - \mathcal{V} (\nabla \vec{n}) - \text{curl } \nabla \mathcal{V} + (\mathcal{V} \nabla) \vec{n}$$

$$= \vec{n} \rho - \text{curl } \nabla \mathcal{V}$$

$$\text{curl } \mathcal{L} = \text{curl } \nabla \mathcal{V}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{c} \nabla \mathcal{V} + \mathcal{N}$$

$$\left\{ i\omega \frac{\partial E}{\partial x} + i\omega \frac{\partial E}{\partial x} + \dots \right\}$$

$$= i\omega \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$= i\omega \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (E_1 - E_2) \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{V}}{\partial t} = - \text{curl } \mathcal{V}$$

$$\text{curl } \mathcal{L} = \text{curl } \mathcal{V} + \frac{1}{c} (\nabla \mathcal{V}) - \frac{1}{c} (\nabla \mathcal{V}) + \frac{1}{c} (\nabla \mathcal{V}) = 0$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \nabla \mathcal{V} = \frac{1}{c} \nabla \mathcal{V} + \frac{1}{c} \nabla \mathcal{V} = \frac{1}{c} [\vec{n} (\nabla \mathcal{V}) - \nabla^2 \mathcal{V}]$$

$$\vec{n} = u i$$

$$4\pi c^2 \mathcal{V} + 4\pi i \vec{n} \mathcal{D}_1 - 4\pi u^2 \mathcal{V} = -\nabla \mathcal{U}$$

$$4\pi \left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}\right) \mathcal{V} + 4\pi \frac{u^2}{c^2} i \mathcal{D}_1 = -\frac{1}{c} \nabla \mathcal{U} \quad \therefore$$

$$D_1 = -\frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$$

$$D_2 = -\frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \frac{\partial V}{\partial y}$$

$$D_3 = -\frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \frac{\partial V}{\partial z}$$

$$(\text{div } \vec{D} = 0)$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$V = \frac{A}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{A}{2\sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2}(\frac{1}{a^2} - 1)}} = \frac{A}{2\sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2} \frac{1-a^2}{a^2}}} = \frac{A^4}{2\sqrt{1 + \frac{u^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \gamma}} = \frac{A \sqrt{a}}{2\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} + \frac{u^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \gamma}}$$

$$1 = 1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}$$

$$D = \left(\frac{q}{4\pi r^2 (1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \gamma)^{3/2}} \right)^2 = \frac{q^2 s^4}{(4\pi)^2 r^4 (1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \gamma)^3}$$

$$H^2 = \frac{q^2 u^2 s^4 \sin^2 \gamma}{c^2 r^4 (1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \gamma)^3}$$

$$D + H^2 = \frac{q^2 s^4}{r^4 (1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \gamma)^3} \left[1 + \frac{u^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \gamma \right]$$

$$D_1 = \frac{A x}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{A x \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} + \frac{u^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \gamma}}$$

$$D_2 = \frac{A y}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{A y \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} + \frac{u^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \gamma}}$$

$$D_3 = \frac{A z}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{A z \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} + \frac{u^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \gamma}}$$

$$= \frac{A \sqrt{a}}{2\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} + \frac{u^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \gamma}}$$

$$A = q c \sqrt{a} \left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \right\| = \frac{q c^2 s}{2\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{q c^2 s}{2(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2})}$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi} \int D^2 dv = \frac{q^2 s^4}{4\pi} \int \frac{r^2 \sin^2 \gamma dy dz}{r^4 (1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \gamma)^3} = \frac{q^2 s^4}{4\pi a} \int \frac{dy dz}{(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} + \frac{u^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \gamma)^3}$$

$$= \frac{q^2 s^4}{4\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{(1 + \frac{u^2 x^2}{c^2})^3} = \frac{q^2 s^4 c}{4\pi u} \int \frac{dy}{(1 + y^2)^3}$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{a^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{y}{a}$$

$$-2 \int \frac{dy}{(a^2 + y^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{a^3} \arctan \frac{y}{a} + \frac{y}{a^2} \frac{1}{a^2 + y^2}$$

$$+ 8 \int \frac{y dy}{(a^2 + y^2)^3} = \frac{3}{2a^4} \arctan \frac{y}{a} + \frac{y}{a^3} \arctan \frac{y}{a} + \frac{2y}{a^3(a^2 + y^2)} + \frac{2y}{a(a^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$\int \mathcal{L}_p \, dv = \int \mathcal{V}_p \, dv + \frac{1}{2} \int \rho [\vec{u} \cdot \vec{f}] \, dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \rho \, d\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} \, dv + \frac{1}{2} \rho \int [\vec{u} \cdot \vec{f}] \, dv$$

$$\int [\vec{u} \cdot \vec{f}] \, dv$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \rho (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{f} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{V}}{\partial \vec{f}})$$

$$\int D_1 (\frac{\partial D_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial D_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial D_3}{\partial z}) \, d\vec{u} =$$

$$\int D_1 (D_1 \cos \alpha + D_2 \cos \beta + D_3 \cos \gamma) \, dS$$

$$- \int (\frac{\partial D_1}{\partial x} D_1 + \frac{\partial D_2}{\partial y} D_2 + \frac{\partial D_3}{\partial z} D_3) \, dv$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [D_1^2 + D_2^2 + D_3^2]$$

$$- \begin{vmatrix} D_2 & D_3 \\ \frac{\partial D_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial D_3}{\partial x} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} D_1 & D_2 \\ \frac{\partial D_1}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial D_2}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\int \mathcal{V} \, d\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} \, dv = \int \mathcal{V} (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}) \, dS - \int (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}) \, \mathcal{V} \, dv$$

$$D_1 \frac{\partial D_1}{\partial x} + D_2 \frac{\partial D_2}{\partial x} + D_3 \frac{\partial D_3}{\partial x}$$

$$- D_2 \frac{\partial D_1}{\partial y} - D_3 \frac{\partial D_1}{\partial z}$$

$$\int \mathcal{V} \, d\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} \, dv = \int \mathcal{V} (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}) \, dS - \int \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{V} (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}) \, dv + \int [\vec{u} \cdot \vec{f}] \, dv$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \mathcal{V} (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}) \, dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \mathcal{V}}{\partial \vec{f}}$$

$$\int [\vec{f} \cdot \vec{u}] \, dv = \int \vec{f} \cdot \vec{u} \, dv - \int \vec{f} \cdot \vec{u} \, dS + \frac{1}{2} \int \mathcal{V} (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}) \, dv$$

$$= \int \mathcal{V} (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}) \, dv$$

$$\int \mathcal{L}_p \, dv = \int \mathcal{V} \, dv + \frac{1}{2} \int [\vec{f} \cdot \vec{u}] \, dv$$

Bei v variieren
 mit $\frac{d}{dt} \int [\vec{f} \cdot \vec{u}] \, dv$
 die Vektoren

$$\int \frac{(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2})}{\ln \frac{v}{c}} \, dv = \frac{(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2})}{\ln \frac{v}{c}} \int dv = \ln C$$

$$\frac{(1+\frac{v^2}{c^2})}{\ln \frac{v}{c}}$$

$$\frac{(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2})}{\ln \frac{v}{c}} = C$$

$$V' = \rho s v' \int_{-l}^{\infty} \frac{dh}{h^2 - l^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{h+l}{h-l} \right)$$

$$l^2 = a^2 (1 + \gamma)$$

$$\frac{x^2}{h^2} + \frac{p^2}{h^2 - l^2} = 1$$

$$x = h \cos \alpha$$

$$\rho = \frac{\sqrt{h^2 - l^2}}{\sqrt{s}} \sin \alpha$$

$$x^2 (h^2 - l^2) + p^2 h^2 = h^4 - l^2 p^2$$

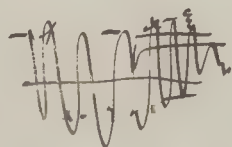
$$h^4 - l^2 (x^2 + l^2 + p^2) = -x^2 l^2$$

$$h^2 = \frac{x^2 + l^2 + p^2}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{x^2 + l^2 + p^2}{2} \right)^2 - x^2 l^2}$$



$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + \gamma^2}} = -\ln \left[x - \xi + \sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + \gamma^2} \right] \Big|_{-a}^a$$

$$x + a + r_1 = c (x - a + r_2)$$



$$= \ln \frac{x+a+\sqrt{(x+a)^2 + \gamma^2}}{x-a+\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + \gamma^2}} = \ln \frac{x+a+r_1}{x-a+r_2}$$

$$x(1-c) + a(1+c) + r_1 = c r_2$$

$$= \ln \frac{r_1 (1 + \cos \theta_1)}{r_2 (1 + \cos \theta_2)}$$

$$r_1 : r_2 = \frac{1}{\sin \theta_1} : \frac{1}{\sin \theta_2}$$

$$x+a + \frac{a^2 - \gamma^2}{2a}$$

$$x(1-c)^2 + a^2(1+c)^2 + (x+a)^2 + \gamma^2 + 2ax(1+c) + a^2$$

$$m_L = \frac{dM}{du} = \frac{1}{u} \frac{dW}{du}$$

$$M = \int \frac{1}{u} \frac{dW}{du} du$$

$$m_L = \frac{1}{u} \int \frac{1}{u} \frac{dW}{du} du$$

$$W = \frac{q^2}{2} u \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \frac{u^2}{v^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{5}$$

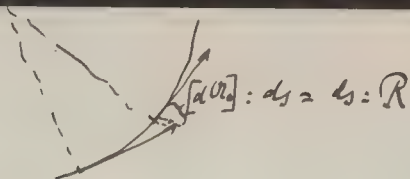
$$m_L = \frac{1}{u} \frac{dW}{du} = \frac{2q^2}{3a} \left(1 + \frac{6}{5} \frac{u^2}{v^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{12}{10}$$

$$\frac{2q^2}{3a} \left(u + \frac{2u^3}{5v^2} \right)$$

$$m_L = \frac{2q^2}{3a} \left(1 + \frac{2}{5} \frac{u^2}{v^2} \right)$$

$$\ell = m \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (m \vec{v})$$



$$\vec{r} = A \vec{u}_0$$

$$\vec{\ell} = \frac{dA}{dt} \vec{u}_0 + A \frac{d\vec{u}_0}{dt}$$

$$\underbrace{\vec{\ell}}_{\vec{\ell}_e} = \underbrace{A \frac{d\vec{u}_0}{dt}}_{\vec{\ell}_t}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{u}_0}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{u}_0}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{\vec{u}_0}{R} v$$

$$\text{wzrost } \vec{r} = m \vec{v} \quad \frac{m \vec{v}}{R}$$

$$\vec{F}_e = \frac{dA}{dt} = m_e \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$$

$$m_e = \frac{dA}{d\vec{v}}$$

$$\vec{F}_t = m_t \frac{v^2}{R} = \frac{A}{R} v$$

$$m_t = \frac{A}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} dW = F_e ds$$

$$F_e = \frac{dW}{ds} = m_e \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$$

$$m_e = \frac{dW}{d\vec{v}} \frac{1}{\frac{ds}{dt}} = \frac{1}{v} \frac{dW}{d\vec{v}} = \frac{dA}{d\vec{v}}$$

$$A = \int \frac{1}{v} \frac{dW}{d\vec{v}} d\vec{v}$$

$$\text{wzrost energii mechanicznej } m_t = \frac{1}{v} \int \frac{1}{v} \frac{dW}{d\vec{v}} d\vec{v}$$

$$W = \frac{q^2}{a} \left[\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \frac{v^2}{c^2} + \frac{1}{7} \frac{v^4}{c^4} + \dots \right]$$

$$m_e = \frac{2}{3} \frac{q^2}{a} \left(1 + \frac{6}{5} \frac{v^2}{c^2} + \frac{8}{7} \frac{v^4}{c^4} + \dots \right)$$

$$m_t = \frac{2}{3} \frac{q^2}{a} \left(1 + \frac{2}{5} \frac{v^2}{c^2} + \frac{8}{5 \cdot 7} \frac{v^4}{c^4} + \dots \right)$$

dua typy masy: masy
stała pól do spoczynku m_0
stała d'wiskowa
masy: masy to masy:
masy: masy to masy:
masy: masy to masy:
masy: masy to masy:

$$\vec{r} = \int [\vec{v} \otimes \vec{v}] d\vec{v}$$

